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MASSERA MEETS EXILED PERONISTS IN EUROPE

PY080410 Paris AFP in Spanish 1923 GMT 7 Nov 79 FY

[Text] Paris, 7 Nov (AFP)--Reliable sources have reported to AFP that Adm Emilio Massera (ret), former member of the Argentine military junta, was in Paris "for a few hours" and that he left today for an unknown destination after meeting with Peronists exiled in France.

Diplomatic sources reported that Admiral Massera "woke up in Paris this morning," but they did not say when he arrived or where he was leaving.

It was learned, however, that Massera arrived in Paris Tuesday evening and that on Wednesday evening he probably left for the FRG where he will meet with Social Democrat leader Willy Brandt, the former FRG chancellor.

Reports from Argentine exile sources noted that Massera was in Paris "to hold an important meeting with a former Peronist deputy," whose identity was not disclosed, "to help the negotiations."

The former Argentine Navy commander also held meetings with Peronists in Madrid during his first visit to Spain on 19 October. He also held meetings with leaders of the government party, the Democratic Center Union (UCD).

From Spain he went to Portugal and from there he visited Italy and Great Britain. His stay in these countries went unnoticed by journalists.

The same sources noted that Massera this week made a second visit to Madrid from which he left for Paris last night.

When Massera left on his European tour from Buenos Aires on 18 October, it was reported that the main objective of his tour was the eventual formation of an international centralist party with European political leaders.

It was reported here today that Massera intends to extend his tour.

FINANCE MINISTER ESCAPES AMBUSH 7 NOV

PY071318 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1305 GMT 7 Nov 79 FY

[Text Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (NA)--Finance Secretary Juan Alemann was shot at this morning. He escaped unhurt, but one of his bodyguards was seriously wounded. The incident took place shortly after 0900 near the corner of Cabildo and Zavala streets in the Belgrano District where the official was traveling in a car shortly after leaving his home. According to first reports, some unknown individuals opened fire from a pickup truck. Alemann was not hit, but one of his bodyguards was struck.

CONGRESS CONVENES; GUEVARA ARZE ATTENDS

Natusch Proposal To Be Discussed

PY081643 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1555 GMT 8 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 8 Nov (TELAM-EFE)--The Bolivian Congress will meet today to discuss the possibility of approving the installation of a civilian-military government that would last until 6 August 1980. This is a proposal of Col Alberto Natusch and is designed to solve the worst crisis Bolivia has experienced in the last 30 years, with a death toll surpassing 100.

Natusch's project is to create a bi-presidential government headed by himself and Congressional President Lidia Gueiler until the elections are held. This seems to be the result of a difficult mediation carried out by high-ranking officials of the Bolivian Catholic Church between the armed forces and the parliamentarians.

Guevara Addresses Congress

PY082306 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2257 GMT 8 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 8 Nov (LATIN)--Deposed President Walter Guevara Arze arrived in the Congress this evening just before the start of a joint meeting of the two chambers. He was wearing a white jacket and a blue sweater and was accompanied by his son. When he arrived at the Congress he told reporters that he intended to read a message to the Congress and that if this was not possible he would deliver it to the press.

A few minutes later Guevara began to read his message without the Congress being formally convened and with the presence of about 15 legislators in the chamber. Other congressmen heard the speech delivered by the president deposed by Col Alberto Natusch in a coup last Thursday in the hallways of the Congress through the loudspeakers.

When Guevara entered the hall he was applauded by the many people gathered in the galleries. When he finished his speech, during which he reiterated that he had not resigned and will not resign, there were more than 30 legislators in the hall. Guevara was cheered when he entered and when he left the Congress by the people gathered inside the building. There were no incidents.

The Congress is located a few steps from the Presidential Palace where Natusch has remained as president since last Thursday.

Congress Not To Meet Again Until Monday

PY082349 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2328 GMT 8 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 8 Nov (LATIN)--A brief and spectacular appearance by the deposed President Walter Guevara Arze tonight broke the political calm of this city at the beginning of the second week of the government of Col Alberto Natusch. Guevara appeared in the Congress chamber and delivered a speech before approximately 30 leftist legislators, reiterating that he has not resigned and will not resign the presidency. Congress planned to meet this afternoon but finally decided not to and will only meet again next Monday.

PADILLA OFFERS TO SERVE AS INTERMEDIARY

PY090250 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Text] General David Padilla has said that he is willing to act as an intermediary so that democracy can be reestablished in the country. This remark was made by former President Padilla in condemning the military repression imposed by the new government in recent days.

COB CALLS 'POLITICAL TRUCE,' PLACES NATUSCH ON 'PROBATION'

PY082008 Paris AFP in Spanish 1940 GMT 8 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 8 Nov (AFP)--The Bolivian Labor Central, [COB] today warned President Alberto Natusch that he has been given "a political truce during which his conduct in government would be watched," COB leader Juan Lechin reported.

Lechin met with local journalists to make it known that "the COB continues in open disagreement with the government of Colonel Natusch, but that it accepted a truce to bring peace to the country in the wake of the serious incidents which took place this past week."

Lechin said the COB decision has put the Bolivian working class in "a state of alert" in view of the political developments. For its part, the government stated that its economic plan encompasses an increase in wages and salaries "to improve the workers' purchasing power."

The COB position of calling a "political truce" has stirred polemics although it was obeyed by all unions, professional associations and other production sectors which are not affiliated with it.

Furthermore, COB cultural adviser Liber Forti, a Uruguayan, was released today by the government and there are no more union leaders detained, it was confirmed at the COB headquarters.

Union leader Armando Morales charged today that army troops, supported by tanks and paramilitary troops, opened fire with cannons and machineguns at the union headquarters on the night of 3 November. The COB will demand a trial to punish those responsible "for this brutal attack on the main building of the Bolivian unions," it has been reported.

POLITICAL PARTIES ASK FOR NATUSCH'S RESIGNATION

PY091111 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The Bolivian political parties are demanding the resignation of Col Alberto Natusch Busch as president of the nation, a post which he is occupying following a military coup d'etat which overthrew President Walter Guevara Arze. The request was voiced by the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement led by Victor Paz Estenssoro and echoed by the other parties.

UNIONS TO EXPEL NEWSMEN WHO COOPERATED WITH CENSORSHIP

FY081955 Paris AFP in Spanish 1933 GMT 8 Nov 79 FY

[Text] La Paz, 8 Nov (AFP)--The leaders of Bolivian journalists, Humberto Vacaflor and Edgardo Vasquez, reported today that "the journalists and radio workers who worked for the government during the press censorship after the coup carried out by Col Alberto Natusch Busch will be expelled from the union organizations."

The leaders added: "The expulsion will be ordered without prior process because it is undignified for Bolivian journalism that a few colleagues spread completely false information while the newspapers and private radio stations were not functioning due to the press censorship."

Bolivian journalism renewed its activities today after the government lifted the press censorship imposed by Col Alberto Natusch after the coup which overthrew constitutional President Walter Guevara Arze.

MINERS, INDUSTRIAL WORKERS CALL 24-HOUR STRIKE

FY081951 Paris AFP in Spanish 1928 GMT 8 Nov 79 FY

[Text] La Paz, 8 Nov (AFP)--Approximately 70,000 miners and 30,000 industrial workers called a 24-hour strike "to protest those among our helpless people killed and wounded by the army," union leaders told the Bolivian press.

Spokesmen for unions of miners and industrial workers said: "We will ask the Bolivian Labor Central (COB) to explain its decision to lift the general strike." The COB leaders have been holding high-level meetings to analyze the situation stemming from the military coup which ousted constitutional President Walter Guevara.

Several union organizations have agreed to comply with the COB decision to lift the strike but they state that the "union struggle must continue until Col Alberto Natusch resigns as president of the republic."

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION REPORTS 120 DEATHS FROM COUP

FY081942 Paris AFP in Spanish 1930 GMT 8 Nov 79 FY

[Text] La Paz, 8 Nov (AFP)--The Bolivian Human Rights Commission reported that 120 persons died in La Paz, according to still partial reports, as a result of the coup carried out by Col Alberto Natusch Busch to take over the presidency. The human rights commission added that there are 100 missing and 420 wounded.

The officials of the committee indicated that all the figures given to the press, including the death figures, will increase because "there are still important hospitals and health centers which have not yet been checked."

RADIO PANAMERICANA ON SUSPENSION OF BROADCASTS

PY081427 [Editorial Report PY] La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish at 1155 GMT on 8 November begins a newscast with the following statement:

"After 4 days of inactivity caused by the political situation our country has experienced, we resume our work as of today, a work [words indistinct]. It is necessary, however, to say a few words regarding our silence and our (?policy) as a private and impartial radio station.

"The strike ordered by the press and radio organizations and the press (?censorship) imposed by the new government have prompted the national radio stations to declare themselves on the situation, expressing their disagreement with the latter measure which was an attack against freedom of expression. Fortunately the government has decided to suspend that measure. The problem has therefore been solved and we thus return to our daily work, which has the aim of serving peace, the people and the cultural institutions of the country.

"A few days ago, the [word indistinct] services of the General Information Secretariat caused a report to be published over Bolivian television in which Radio Panamericana was compromised as being the mouthpiece of political proclamations, contrary to the interests of the fatherland. Nothing could be more untrue. This is a plot and a slanderous statement aimed at discrediting the well-earned prestige of Radio Panamericana throughout the country.

"We would like you to recall what we said when we started working more than 7 years ago: Radio Panamericana is a private enterprise and therefore impartial. It has no commitments to governments or any kind of political parties. It has never served as a mouthpiece for any type of political ideology. Those who suggest that Radio Panamericana has discredited itself at the service of the government or of political parties are totally mistaken. On the other hand, our [words indistinct] always of serving the fatherland, our national symbols and all classes of the people. We do not have any preference for any sector and we do not discriminate against anybody. We (?seek) the truth and have therefore defended the absolute freedom of the press and of expression. We have never encouraged feelings of hatred; we have never encouraged acts of vengeance or low passions. We have struggled to achieve (?peace) among fellow Bolivians, leaving aside parties and political ideologies, because we believe that the fatherland and [word indistinct] activities come first.

"We will continue fulfilling our mission, and in accordance with the words of Pope John Paul VI [as heard], we believe that not only does the newsman have the duty to inform, but all the people also have the right to be informed of everything that happens in the world. [words indistinct]. We will continue to serve the community with responsibility, impartiality and truth, maintaining above all that Bolivia needs the best in order to achieve the unity of its people around one great ideal--Bolivia."

SAN ANDRES UNIVERSITY PLANS TO RESUME CLASSES

PY090150 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Leaders of the greater San Andres University will meet, beginning at 1100 tomorrow, to plan the resumption of classes. Several students' meetings were held today for the same purpose. Medical students will also hold a meeting tomorrow to analyze the return to classes which were suspended due to recent political events in the country.

SITUATION NORMAL ACCORDING TO EMBASSY IN MADRID

FY081428 Paris AFP in Spanish 1303 GMT 8 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Madrid, 8 Nov (AFP)--The Bolivian Embassy in Spain today issued a communique stating the "the Bolivian process of democratization has not been interrupted by the institutional action of the armed forces." The communique indicates that "in line with the initial objectives of the institutionalist government installed on 1 November, relations with the Bolivian Labor Central have been reestablished and broad union freedom, full guarantees for political parties and the normal operation of the National Congress have been provided for."

The communique adds that "it has been objectively proved that it is impossible to build a vigorous democracy without the active participation and support of the armed forces," and "in line with this reality the institutional movement has managed to strengthen the executive branch, to guarantee the free operation of the National Congress and to reestablish democratic freedoms."

The communique concludes by stating that "it must be emphasized that Bolivia's international obligations will be fulfilled, especially those related to the UN Charter and the agreements reached with regional and subregional organizations."

SILES ZUAZO DEPARTS LIMA FOR LA PAZ

FY081708 Paris AFP in Spanish 1458 GMT 8 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Lima, 8 Nov (AFP)--Hernan Siles Zuazo, head of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), departed this morning for La Paz in the company of Jaime Paz, head of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), and of several Peruvian politicians of the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] Party.

Siles Zuazo, Jaime Paz and a group of five persons boarded a Peruvian airplane which will take them to the Bolivian border from where they will continue by land to La Paz. Alan Garcia, leader of the APRA youth group, and Alfredo Barnechea, who has an important television program here, are among the persons accompanying Siles Zuazo and Paz. The travelers expect to arrive in La Paz this afternoon.

BORDER WITH ARGENTINA AT VILLAZON STILL CLOSED

FY081429 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1302 GMT 8 Nov 79 PY

[Text] San Salvador de Jujuy, 8 Nov (TELAM)--The order closing the border with Argentina is still in force in Villazon. No vehicles or people can cross the international bridge between the towns of La Quiaca in Argentina and Villazon in Bolivia. The order is enforced by officers and soldiers of the border police of the neighboring country posted at the northern end of the bridge across the La Quiaca River from La Quiaca to Villazon.

EGYPT RECOGNIZES NATUSCH GOVERNMENT

FY090148 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal will undertake efforts before governments of other nations, seeking diplomatic recognition for the new Bolivian government. As is known, Egypt was the first country [as heard] which announced today the continuation of diplomatic relations with the new Bolivian regime.

FIGUEIREDO RULES OUT RESUMPTION OF TIES WITH CUBA

PY090036 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 8 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Shortly before going to the airport for his return to Brazil, President Figueiredo held an informal meeting with the press at the official La Vineta residence.

Asked about Brazil's possible resumption of relations with Cuba, President Figueiredo stated that this will not happen as long as Cuba persists in making its regime prevail in the world. The president said: Fidel Castro talks about self-determination but he is just mouthing phrases: His soldiers are in Africa.

He reaffirmed that his visit to Caracas was very fruitful and that Brazil and Venezuela will draw benefits from their agreements, especially in the business sector.

Commenting on Brazilian relations with Africa, President Figueiredo said that despite intensifying its trade with Latin American countries, Brazil does not intend to discontinue its trade with Africa. Naturally, he will be more receptive to our neighbors with whom it is easier for us to trade, he said.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO RETURNS FROM VENEZUELA

PY082323 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 8 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] President Joao Figueiredo and his wife Dulce landed in Brasilia at 1825 upon returning from Venezuela.

PRC SEEKS SPORTS EXCHANGE PROGRAM

PY090228 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Nov 79 p 30 PY

[Excerpt] A PRC delegation which is particularly interested in soccer arrived yesterday in Rio de Janeiro after a 36-hour trip. The delegation is here to sign an agreement on sports exchange which will be put into effect as of next year. In addition to soccer, the PRC is also interested in discussing and proposing an exchange program in volleyball, basketball, swimming and gymnastics.

The delegation, which is headed by Li Menghua, deputy minister in charge of the sports commission, held a meeting yesterday at the CND [National Sports Confederation] with CND President Guilite Coutinho and heard a lecture by Colonel Covas Pereira, CND technical adviser.

BRIEFS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS DEFICIT--It has been reported that in August alone the current accounts deficit increased by \$970 million and the total deficit for the first 6 months of the year is \$6,026,000,000. This means that it is already 5.6 percent higher than the deficit for all of last year. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Nov 79 p 1 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION INCREASES--National oil and gas production increased in October. Daily production averaged 159,254 barrels per day, which means a 2.41 percent increase compared to September. The upward trend has continued during the first days of November and current average daily production is around 184,000 barrels. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Nov 79 PY]

OAS ENVOY COMMENTS ON BOLIVIAN SITUATION, HUMAN RIGHTS

Bolivian Coup 'Changed Nothing'

PY082041 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0032 GMT 8 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Chile's Permanent Representative to the OAS Pedro Daza has stated that from the legal point of view the Bolivian coup d'etat changed nothing at all in connection with the declaration of La Paz which urged negotiations regarding Bolivia's landlocked situation.

"For us," Daza said, "it is obvious that since the assembly exceeded its powers in passing a resolution concerning Bolivia's landlocked situation, Chile has no obligations whatsoever."

He also said that the political situation of Bolivia supports Chile's legal argument that it has no valid counterpart for negotiations because there is no popular will in Bolivia "capable of backing up an authority which could hold a serious dialog with us."

The ambassador added that "practically speaking, it is impossible to carry out the OAS recommendation unless Bolivia changes its international behavior."

He said: "The current treatment we get from Bolivia makes it impossible for Chile to have diplomatic relations with that country," adding that Bolivia must change its attitude in order to create an atmosphere favorable for the reestablishment of diplomatic relations. And this has not happened so far.

He stressed, however, that "we are not seeking diplomatic relations with Bolivia," and indicated that the matter is not restricted to the installation of a stable government in Bolivia but "involves a change of behavior toward Chile."

Daza reasserted that "we have stated that we are prepared to negotiate with Bolivia, but we are not seeking diplomatic relations and the current circumstances would not allow them. If Bolivia wanted to resume relations with Chile, we would not accept at this point."

'Cooperation With IHRC To Continue'

PY082125 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1548 GMT 8 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 Nov (LATIN)--Chilean Ambassador to the OAS Pedro Daza said today that the military government will continue cooperating with the IHRC "despite the procedural mistakes it has made in dealing with Chile."

However, Daza acknowledged that "despite these mistakes the IHRC has handled Chile with the greatest objectivity," and did not explain what the mistakes were.

The diplomat made these remarks at the end of his talk with journalists during which he analyzed some of the resolutions issued by the Ninth OAS General Assembly recently held in La Paz, Bolivia.

The ambassador had led the Chilean delegation at the assembly which approved a motion urging the government of Santiago to implement measures aimed at guaranteeing full democracy and at the same time facilitating the return of exiles.

Daza reiterated that there are no political prisoners in Chile and that there are no detention centers or concentration camps for dissidents.

The last 400 political prisoners were released in December 1977 and March 1978, at which time the government decreed a general amnesty law which dropped the charges against those who had committed political crimes between 11 September 1973 and 18 March 1978.

Daza reaffirmed that the Chilean delegation had voted against the OAS resolution in the belief that the recommended measures fall within the realm of domestic decisionmaking. He indicated, however, that in spite of this "Chile will continue cooperating with the IHRC as it has been doing so far."

He said that among the most positive achievements of the OAS Assembly are certain items of the so-called declaration of La Paz which reaffirms the principles of non-intervention, ideological pluralism, peaceful solution of conflicts, democratic regimes in line with the characteristics of each country and certain formulas for coordination between Latin America and the United States regarding actions in international forums.

"We always believed in Latin American coordination, but this is the first time we talked about coordination with the United States to obtain their help in our relations with Europe or allow us to present a coordinated position toward the Third World," Daza said.

He went on to explain that "the United States has acknowledged that the action of the OAS, Latin American integration and the joint action of all the countries could strengthen our possibilities of establishing a new international economic order."

He reiterated that this would not be the new international economic order "upheld by the countries of the Third World, but it would still be a new international economic order, implying that the United States agrees that the current system of economic relations must be changed."

GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO GIVE UP CANDIDACY FOR UNSC

PA070157 Paris AFP in Spanish 1222 GMT 6 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Nov (AFP)--It was learned here today that Colombia has reaffirmed its goal of occupying a seat--which it is disputing with Cuba--in the United Nations Security Council, because this is an aspiration of the Latin American bloc.

The Colombian position was established by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala himself in a reply to his Cuban counterpart, Fidel Castro. In a letter Castro had asked Colombia to renounce this aspiration.

Turbay Ayala proposed that the Latin American countries themselves seek a solution to the impasse in dispute over the Security Council seat left vacant by Bolivia.

Colombia and Cuba have been vying for support but up until now neither has obtained the required number of votes. This situation has led Turbay Ayala and Castro to exchange four urgent personal letters. Although the contents of the letters have not been officially disclosed, several paragraphs have leaked out in Bogota and Havana.

In his second letter, Castro reportedly requested that Colombia decline its candidacy explaining that Cuba, as the leader of the nonaligned countries, needed the seat to make its voice heard internationally.

Turbay Ayala, in his last letter--apparently sent to Castro yesterday--said Colombia could not decline this candidacy because it represents the aspirations of the 18 Latin American nations that voted in its favor at the UN.

It was learned from a reliable source that Colombia wants this problem resolved by Latin American countries, for which the disputed UN seat is reserved.

Cuba wants the UN General Assembly to decide which country should become a member of the Security Council. According to what has been learned, Cuba feels it cannot submit the matter to Latin American countries because several countries sponsored its expulsion from the OAS.

It was also reported today that President Turbay Ayala has asked for Castro's agreement to publicize the four messages they have exchanged on the impasse at the UN.

Position Explained

PA080230 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 7 Nov 79 PA

[Report by Oscar Dominguez from Narino Palace--live]

[Excerpts] The Colombian Government, through Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas, has announced that it has instructed Indalecio Lievano Aguirre, Colombian ambassador to the United Nations, to meet with the Latin American bloc in order to seek a solution to the impasse which occurred after Colombia and Cuba announced they wanted a position on the UN Security Council. The countries have voted on this several times and neither Cuba nor Colombia has obtained sufficient votes.

Commenting on Fidel Castro's refusal to accept the Colombian formula to submit the decision to the Latin American bloc, Uribe Vargas said Colombia will still go along with whatever the Latin American bloc decides.

Meanwhile, Uribe Vargas said Colombia will continue in its bid for the post on the UN Security Council despite requests by the Cuban Government asking Colombia--in two letters sent by Fidel Castro to Turbay Ayala--to give up its bid for the post so Cuba may have it.

In a second reply to Castro, President Turbay Ayala explains his government's position on the matter as follows: Colombia, within the pluralist criteria of its foreign policy, abstains from rating the countries of the geographical and political region it hopes to represent. Colombia cannot reserve the right to rate as good those countries supporting it and as bad those which do not. Our aspiration is to be come the spokesman for Latin America just as it is, with its defects and virtues. In his letter to Fidel Castro, Turbay also said that, in view of the present circumstances, the good offices of the Latin American group should be sought so it can recommend a solution which Cuba and Colombia can accept within a clear spirit of understanding and harmony.

BRAZILIAN POLICY BLAMED FOR DECLINE IN COFFEE SALES

PA061516 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Nov 79 PA

[Text] While the government was announcing it would (?readjust) coffee prices, the Coffee Federation said the coffee market abroad was very poor--to the extent that the price of Colombian coffee had been reduced.

The federation explained that the market is not favorable at this time. Prices opened today at \$2.09 per pound, a decline of 9 cents from last week.

On the other hand, Brazil has implemented an aggressive strategy which has led to a decline in Colombian coffee sales. Brazil has initiated a policy of special advantages [halagos especiales] with market and price guarantees. This has led to a decline in the coffee sales of other countries.

DETAILS OF ARMY CAPTURE OF M-19 SECOND IN COMMAND

PA090032 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 1 Nov 79 p 1 PA

[Text] In an intensive operation against the M-19, the Colombian Armed Forces captured Alvaro Fallao, whom it was learned is second in command of that criminal organization.

Although strict silence was maintained about Fallao, it was revealed in well-informed circles that he was known within the subversive movement as Turco or David.

Three other members of the M-19 were also captured in the past 2 days. However, they are of lesser rank and their names have not been revealed in order not to hamper investigations.

During the past 2 days the armed forces have made many raids in various parts of the city and captured M-19 members and subversive materials.

It was also learned that other M-19 members have been brought to Bogota from other parts of the country, especially from Valle del Cauca, where Jose Elmer Marin, alias "Roberto" or "Mario," was captured.

BUCARAM ACCUSED OF CREATING CONDITIONS FOR COUP

PA081255 Paris AFP in Spanish 0051 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 7 Nov (AFP)--Chamber of Representatives President Assad Bucaram was accused today of creating conditions for a military coup in Ecuador similar to the one in Bolivia.

Government Minister Roberto Dunn issued the charge, adding that Bucaram is promoting alliances with the representatives of the oldest oligarchies. He noted that, with his attitude, Bucaram is leading the country toward a dangerous political, social and economic crisis.

The government minister said, on the one hand, Bucaram regrets the current situation of the sister country of Bolivia; while, on the other, he is doing everything possible to create conditions in Ecuador which favor a similar situation.

Bucaram has challenged the government minister to publicly prove his relationship with the oligarchy. "If he does not prove his charge he will be viewed as a vulgar slanderer and he will have to publicly retract his charge."

Political sources indicated this new confrontation intensifies the conflict between the branches of government which has created a climate of political uncertainty in Ecuador.

MEDIA REFUSE TO CONTINUE 'VERBAL WAR' COVERAGE

PA081740 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] The shadow of a grave political crisis hovers over Ecuador's young democracy as the verbal war and the wave of insults between top representatives of the government increase. Impartial observers, analyzing the conflict between a sector of the parliament and officials of the Jaime Roldos regime, estimate that Ecuador's new institutional stability is being affected.

In what appears to be the publishable epilog, Government Minister Roberto Dunn a few hours ago accused Bucaram of placing the nation at the threshold of a perilous political and economic crisis. The attitudes of Mr Bucaram are really dangerous to the very existence of democracy, said Minister Dunn, one of the favorite targets of the attacks generally launched by the president of Congress.

The recent coup d'etat in Bolivia was considered a warning by various sources, including Oswaldo Hurtado, the vice president of the republic, when he drew a parallel between the two countries. Both are in the initial stages of democratization.

This intolerable situation has forced reporters and writers of the various social communications media to suspend their discussion of the flowery epithets to which the nation is being submitted daily.

A document signed by the principal representatives of the written and spoken press states:

We, the undersigned, reporters of the various social communications media, in the face of the wave of epithets and insults into which the debate of theories has degenerated,

Aware of the time wasted and effort dedicated to reporting these epithets which are not newsworthy material for the Ecuadorean people and, what is worse, are degenerating into a situation that is gravely dangerous for the nation's democracy, and

After making every possible effort to channel meetings, discussions and press conferences along more useful, constructive paths, agree:

To stop discussing the insults and personal allusions by persons holding high offices in the three branches of government. The media cannot transmit words alien to the respect owed to the citizens who are involved in the discussion of theses, plans, proposals and programs rather than these shameful episodes that are not at all in line with the interests of the Ecuadorean people.

This is our decision. We hope it will be shared by the citizenry. We cannot and should not become the messengers in a conflict which affects our professional dignity and in a basic way, the stability of a national conquest sealed on 10 August.

No more insults. This is now our watchword.

We hope that the (?feud), which the people have been patiently observing, will conclude and that our decision will influence both parties to settle their affairs on grounds more suitable to their interests.

We say this with due respect for the president of the republic and with due respect for Mr Assad Bucaram.

Journalism in this country abstains from publishing this none too decorous or healthy verbiage for a nation that demands concrete action and practicable solutions.

May the nation and our companies understand the worth of our mission and our intent.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS APPOINTED--Quito, 7 Oct (AFP)--The Ecuadorean Government has appointed ambassadors to several countries. They are: Ricardo Crespo Zaloumeide, ambassador to the United States; former Foreign Minister Jose Ayala Lasso, ambassador to Belgium; former Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gustavo Ruales, Ambassador to Colombia; Jorge Perez Concha, ambassador to Cuba; and Gustavo Cordovez, ambassador to Chile. Antonio Lucio Paredes, currently ambassador to France, has been transferred to the Netherlands. He will be replaced by Gonzalo Abad. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1543 GMT 7 Oct 79 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO POLAND--The national government has appointed Dr Jorge Ortiz Escobar ambassador to the Polish People's Republic. Previously, Dr Ortiz was ambassador to Bolivia. This is the first time that Ecuador has appointed an ambassador who will reside in Warsaw. The ambassador in Moscow used to perform these duties. [Quito Vox de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Oct 79 PA]

VENEZUELAN, BRAZILIAN PRESIDENTS SIGN JOINT DECLARATION

PA080433 Paris AFP in Spanish 2305 GMT 7 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 7 Nov (AFP)--The Brazilian and Venezuelan presidents signed a joint declaration here today announcing the aim of the two countries to work to reactivate the north-south dialog and continue to seek a new international economic order.

The document, signed on the second day of President Joao Figueiredo's official visit to Venezuela, also recognizes that democracy, social justice and respect for human rights are elements essential to human beings' full realization.

The declaration expresses the support of the two countries for the negotiations aimed at limiting the arms race in general and the nuclear race in particular in order to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

The most important parts of the text, signed by Figueiredo and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at Miraflores Presidential Palace, are:

The two nations stress that the United Nations should intensify its efforts to eliminate all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination, particularly apartheid.

They affirm that democracy and social justice are elements essential to human beings' full realization and stress the importance of national efforts to obtain full implementation of fundamental liberties and respect for human rights.

They emphasized the two governments' resolve to guarantee fully the right of the individual to food, health, housing, education and employment.

In an attempt to provide favorable conditions for all countries to truly exercise their right to economic and social development, they reiterate their willingness to continue and boost the process of establishing a new international economic order based on equality, justice, the common good and cooperation among all states.

The chiefs of state of Brazil and Venezuela believe that the energy issue is of basic importance for economic development and should be taken into consideration for creation of a new international economic order jointly with other basic problems such as the problem of raw materials, access to the markets of the industrialized countries and monetary and financial matters.

They also stress that the international community must make efforts to curb the excessive consumption of nonrenewable energy resources, fully develop alternate sources and share experiences in this field.

The two governments agree to keep in contact in regard to this.

In their declaration, Figueiredo and Herrera Campins also reiterate the need for the developing countries to coordinate their efforts, establish and expand ways of cooperation and promote the strengthening of their individual and collective self-confidence in hemispheric relations as well as in other areas in order to resume the north-south dialog on solid bases which will permit the reaching of the most urgent goals for a more just new international political, social, economic and technological order.

They stress the need to eliminate practices which limit the access of developing countries to science and technology.

The joint declaration expresses the two governments' profound concern over the resurgence of protectionist measures in the developed countries. The declaration states that these measures especially affect the developing countries and that different and more favorable treatment must be obtained for them.

The document affirms the importance of continuing efforts to restructure foreign trade in order to obtain fair and profitable prices for the exports of underdeveloped countries and to increase the processing of raw materials in those countries.

It agrees to continue coordination between the two governments at the UN Law of the Sea Conference and to promote the creation of an authority that will administer the international seabed, a common resource of mankind.

The two presidents agreed on the need to improve OAS mechanisms and stated that the La Paz Declaration approved by the OAS General Assembly will effectively contribute to inter-American solidarity and to promoting the full development of the nations of the continent in the political, economic and social spheres.

They expressed their hope to increase relations between the Andean Group and Brazil. Herrera Campins expressed his support for the recent negotiations by Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez in Brasilia.

Regarding this, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro will meet with the Council of Andean Foreign Ministers which will be installed in Lima in mid-November. The board of the Cartagena Agreement will also visit Brasilia in November.

Regarding their bilateral relations, the two chiefs of state agree to continue making efforts aimed at diversifying and increasing their cooperation and created a working group made up of officials from their respective foreign ministries, energy and mines ministries and the state-owned corporations in order to promote exchange and cooperation in the oil, petrochemical, mining and energy sectors.

They also agreed to start the process aimed at signing a technical cooperation agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Figueredo invited Herrera Campins to make an official visit to Brazil. According to the declaration, this was accepted with special satisfaction.

The Brazilian chief of state will complete his visit to Venezuela on Thursday at 1500 GMT, when he will fly directly back to Brasilia.

FOREIGN MINISTER, AMBASSADOR REVIEW OAS DEVELOPMENTS

PA011247 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 2143 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 30 Oct (VENPRES)--Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano Velasco said today that revitalization of the OAS was the most important proposal made by Venezuela at the organization's meeting in La Paz.

At a news conference on his return, Zambrano said Venezuela participated "very actively" in the OAS session that is about to close in La Paz, Bolivia.

Zambrano said that in his first address on Monday he discussed "Latin America's most important problems." He listed the Caribbean, human rights, and "the strengthening of the democratic process and institutionalization of freedom on the continent."

On subregional integration, Zambrano said he noted the need for various American organizations to take political stances, "as the Andean Pact has done."

On North America, he said that "it would be advantageous to review the relations of all kinds that exist between the United States and Latin America and to reinforce the stability of governments to permit them to carry out the deep social reforms the peoples of America expect."

Regarding his concept of "diplomacy of projection," Zambrano explained that this promotes "intensive, fertile and sincere dialog" among countries to solve problems before these degenerate into crises and become more difficult to solve.

The foreign minister noted the support extended by Venezuela to Bolivia to gain its outlet to the sea and the success represented by the resolution approved by the 25 countries.

He said the document was drafted by Venezuela and Bolivia and that he personally discussed it beforehand with representatives of the Caribbean countries, Central American countries, Mexico and Brazil. He explained that it is a "recommendation to the parties involved in the problem."

Zambrano told newsmen he had been unanimously elected to head the assembly's Political and Juridical Committee which discussed human rights based on reports presented by Andres Aguilar, a Venezuelan, who is president of the Inter-American Human Rights Committee.

Regarding the reelection of the secretary general, Zambrano Velasco said that 6 months ago, when he became foreign minister of Venezuela, Alejandro Orfila already claimed to have 19 votes. He said it was "too late" to put up a Venezuelan candidate and for this reason "we are preparing now, 2 years ahead of time, Venezuela's representation in the IDB.

"Venezuela abstained from voting. There was no point in exposing ourselves to defeat or in presenting a candidate who could not have received sufficient backing," the foreign minister said.

However, he added that Venezuela's last-minute vote for a representative of the Caribbean area for the post of assistant secretary general was "the decisive vote, since he won 14-13."

Zambrano said that in electing the assistant secretary "we acted with the conviction that we were being consistent with our position."

Regarding the Andean Pact, Zambrano Velasco said its foreign ministers had the opportunity for [words indistinct] their typical activities, among which he cited the establishment of the Andean Parliament and the plan to create a council of ministers.

Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco concluded by listing the bilateral contacts he had made in La Paz with the governments of Argentina, Bolivia and the Caribbean countries.

'La Paz Declaration' Praised

PA011348 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 2120 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 30 Oct (VENPRES)--Venezuelan Ambassador to the OAS Hilarion Cardozo said today he is sure the "La Paz declaration" represents "an extraordinary advance by the OAS in its effort to become an instrument for the integration and development of Latin America on the basis of justice and freedom."

The "La Paz declaration" was approved at dawn today in the final hours of the ninth ordinary period of sessions of the OAS which began on 22 October.

Cardozo said the declaration was based on a draft initially submitted by Bolivia, completed by the Andean group countries and subsequently approved by a broad consensus of the continent's countries.

"The declaration reiterates the fundamental principles of the OAS but adopts them to the current times. I believe it is a kind of evolutionary interpretation of the charter's principles, adding new views and ideas that represent a positive path for Latin America in the next decade," Cardozo told VENPRES.

Regarding the OAS' current situation, Ambassador Cardozo said: "It is becoming a more dynamic organization with fewer bureaucratic problems."

He noted that in the past consultative meeting, total support for Nicaragua was expressed as well as continental solidarity with Bolivia. There was also substantial progress regarding the search for peace in the Caribbean, the resolution on El Salvador and the report on human rights.

Cardozo praised "the relevant participation of Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco" and Venezuela's role. Venezuela "had the honor of representing several countries during the drafting of important resolutions," including the one on El Salvador.

PRESIDENT EMPHASIZES NEED FOR COMBAT-READY MARINE CORPS

PA071945 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 26 Oct 79 p 4-D PA

[By Hector Becerra]

[Excerpts] La Guaira, 25 Oct--"At this time when our Caribbean Sea is again becoming one of America's hot spots, it is necessary for us to look to Venezuela's need to have a combat-ready, formidable marine corps," President Luis Herrera Campins said in addressing officers and troops during a visit to marine headquarters here on the coast.

The president began his speech by expressing his satisfaction with his visit to "this important unit of the Venezuelan Naval Forces." He said these forces have a lengthy history that is a part of the history of the fatherland.

At this time when our Caribbean Sea is again becoming one of America's hot spots, when events which are taking place here are considered newsworthy by the communications media of the continent and the world, it is necessary for us to look to Venezuela's need to have a combat-ready, formidable marine corps, the chief of state said.

The president said at no time were there plans for adventures which "no longer have any place in the foreign policy of countries," but a nation with natural resources such as oil has to have zealous, patriotic guardians throughout its territory.

Venezuela is a country with a long coastline. It is a Caribbean country, but it also has interests on the Atlantic. Consequently, in developing its international policy--precisely to guarantee its access to the Atlantic Ocean--it has to be very careful to provide for cordial, friendly and fraternal relationships, particularly with the chain of islands which were former British or French colonies and are now becoming new republics.

The president added that his government pursues a policy of cordiality, friendship and diversified presence [presencia diversificada] in this new world of republics which are emerging in the eastern Caribbean, "Nations with which we do not share the ties of language, customs or colonial conquerors and which very often do not have the same racial composition as Venezuela does."

He said that for this reason it is necessary to be more careful in these relations and to try to establish and strengthen "our cordiality and presence in these lands, to try to establish a friendship based on reciprocal exchange and to try to achieve integration, especially in the cultural and economic spheres, along with a policy of coexistence and diplomacy."

The president also said it was necessary to take care of the banks of our large rivers, particularly in the southern, southeastern and southwestern parts of the country, which require a Venezuelan presence to safeguard our sovereignty.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLOSED DOWN INDEFINITELY

PA090031 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2002 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Caracas 8 Nov (EFE)--Public schools in Venezuela at the kindergarten, elementary and secondary levels continued to be totally paralyzed today for the second consecutive day.

The indefinite strike called Wednesday by 150,000 teachers throughout the country affects some 4 million students.

In a statement to EFE, Isaac Olivera, Venezuelan Teachers Federation (FVM) president, said the teachers strike will continue until the Education Ministry agrees to begin negotiations on a new contract.

He said that so far there have been no incidents with the security forces and everything is being conducted according to the plans outlined by the FVM.

"The government is to blame for the fact that there are no classes," Olivera said, "because it refuses to meet the teachers' just aspirations."

The teachers movement has the support of the Confederation of Workers of Venezuela and all opposition political parties, which form a majority in the teachers organizations.

The only ones opposed to the strike are the members of the Social Christian Party, who say the strike is unjustified because it is an extreme measure incompatible with the country's situation.

WORKERS VOW TO WORK FOR REPEAL OF LAW 95

Leaders Cite U.S. Involvement

PA072305 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Panamanian workers demand the immediate abolition of the unpopular Law 95, Panamanian leaders said on our "Sobre El Terreno" program today. Anibal Quezada, leader of the National Union of Workers of Companies Producing, Selling and Marketing Construction Materials, said the Panamanian labor union is capable of carrying out organized actions in order to achieve the final abolishment of Law 95.

[Begin Quezada recording] Something regrettable has happened. Certain labor leaders and a portion of the Panamanian people do not fully realize the decisive role played by the United States and private enterprise in the enactment of Law 95. Understanding this is very important in order to struggle for its repeal. Consequently I want to stress this matter. It has been said in Panama that the national government is the only one responsible for the enactment of Law 95. We do not agree with this viewpoint, and not because we want to defend the national government but because the honest and wise labor leaders and workers must analyze current political events on the basis of real facts. If we analyze them based on falsehoods, we will also reach false conclusions and will not be able to face the problem correctly.

We must not be afraid to say that private enterprise and the United States played a decisive role in this, and I will explain why: Private enterprise was interested in crushing the Panamanian labor movement. Aside from the negative effects of the economic aspects of Law 95, the basic purpose of the managerial sector was to break the back of the labor movement. Why? Because the management does not like to see workers get an education and study trade unionism. Managers get upset at workers who show an interest in labor problems and attend seminars on the matter. Managers do not want this situation to continue; they do not want trade unions to become strong, and they want to break the back of the labor movement in Panama. [end recording]

Workers Stage Demonstration

PA090231 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Thousands of Panamanian workers demanded the abolition of Law 95--which damages the interests of the working sector--at the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives this afternoon.

Workers from Panama, Chiriqui, Bocas del Toro, the central provinces and other regions held a large rally at Plaza Porras. After the rally, in which labor leaders of several labor centrals stated their demands, the workers marched down Central Avenue to Justo Arosemena Legislative Palace. The demonstrators chanted slogans demanding a decrease in rent prices, the abolition of Law 95 and defense of peoples power during the march, which included housewives, students and people in general.

Dozens of workers in the business area near Central Avenue joined the march as it progressed. They carried signs emphasizing the stand of the labor movement on Law 95. On arriving at the Legislative Palace, a committee of the labor movement delivered a list of demands to Carlos Calzadilla, secretary general of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives. The document's demands included the immediate abolition of Law 95 and other measures that damage the basic interests of the labor sector.

COSTA RICA

COMMUNIST PARTY PURGE SAID PRELUDE TO SUCCESSION

PA090006 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 1 Nov 79 p 4-A PA

[By Guillermo Fernandez R.]

[Excerpts] A faction of the Political "Bureau" of the communist Popular Vanguard Party (PVP) recently agreed on and carried out a purge of three ranking labor leaders and members of the party Central Committee, including one of the "small committee's" own members.

So far the "victims" have been the principal communist labor leaders in the country: Rodrigo Paniagua Paniagua, Alvaro Montero Vega and Isaias Marchena total 80 years of labor activities and 10 years of leadership of the CGT [General Workers Confederation].

This purge in the labor leadership occurred as a result of the confluence of various factors at a time when the end of the empire of Manuel Mora in the party was envisaged. Some of these factors were proper labor activities, others arose from the internal strife within the party and others were a reflection of the two sources of conflict.

The party considered as harmful the concentration of communist trade union activities in the coastal banana-growing zones of the country only. It also deemed inadvisable certain economic autonomy and freedom of action by these leaders regarding the party. Apparently the Popular Vanguard Labor Movement was losing strength to the organizations led by other leftist parties united with the communists in the United People's Coalition (as in the case of Limon).

But, deep down, everything was a product of the first internal move aimed at the selection of candidates to replace the great chief Manuel Mora, who was 70 on 27 August and who had been the undisputed national communist leader for more than 40 years.

The formal structure of the Communist Party leadership in our country is based on its Central Committee, made up of 45 members who meet twice a year.

A select number of this group--15--are chosen for the Political "Bureau" whose composition has been announced as follows: Manuel Mora Valverde, Eduardo Mora Valverde, Arnoldo Ferreto, Humberto Vargas Carbonell, Luis Orlando Corrales, Bernardo Zuniga, Nidia Saenz, Francisco Gamboa, Mario Solis Porras, Fernando Chavez, Rodrigo Paniagua, Oscar Madrigal, Cesar Olivares, Lenin Chacon and Jose Joaquin Chacon.

Nevertheless, this group, which meets every week, has not had a quorum; for this reason, a small elite commission makes urgent, daily decisions. This first level is made up of the Mora Valverde brothers, Don Manuel and Don Eduardo, Arnoldo Ferreto, and Humberto Vargas Carbonell, head of the parliamentary wing of the United Peoples Party.

From this group will emerge veteran caudillo Mora Valverde's successor. Eduardo, his brother, has the support of the supreme leader to replace him, but Humberto Vargas has more prestige with the Soviet circles and has better and more contacts with the Soviet Embassy. Arnoldo Ferreto, thanks to being more radical and better organized, has the support of some youth sectors of the "new cadres" of the party.

Both Ferreto and Vargas Carbonell and those who will eventually support one or another will fight to avoid falling into the traditional continuism frowned upon by the Soviet communists as an anti-tsarist reaction.

In this way the radical wing of this clique, Ferreto and Vargas Carbonell, have tacitly united and struck a blow by placing more radical but more skillfully managed elements in the CGT leadership. They want this labor central and the party itself to abandon the native [criollo] communism developed by Don Manuel Mora and his former seconds-in-command, Montero Vega, Marchena, Paniagua and still others who have not yet been touched.

Both those affected and those who carried out the "logical and normal" move maintain that it is not a purge.

Marchena says that it is due to work changes and that he must now do his in Prague. [sentence as published] "We must invigorate the organization and specialize its functions," he stated.

COMMENTATOR ALARMED OVER PROPOSED INFORMATION CENTER

PA082140 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is alarming to learn that President Carazo is creating an information center in Costa Rica. This old liberationist project is now being implemented by the opposition government, the so-called opposition to the liberationists. However, it has followed all the liberationist policies to the letter. To create an information center is perhaps the only point in Carazao's platform which will be carried out. The entire government platform was flung into the wastepaper basket except for, it would seem now, the creation of an information center which is a dangerous double-edged weapon.

President Carazo is apparently willing to establish a propaganda operation larger than was ever dreamed up by Oduber or the idealist Figueres. Oduber and Figueres used and still use newspapers, radio and television stations and a millionaire structure to direct or attempt to direct public opinion. Now Carazo, with his government radio and television, talks of a project incorporating 17 teletype machines to give information. Not only is it hazardous to freedom of thought, but it is also an affront to the same media which could now turn against him because it is logical to suppose that the media will not accept this government imposition.

Up until today, media in Costa Rica have had free access to government work sources. In some cases there are ministers who prohibit officials from talking, an attitude which has been copied by autonomous institutions such as the ICE [presumably Costa Rican Institute of Electricity], for example, where no one is allowed to talk to newsmen. In ICE it is forbidden to talk to newsmen. We ask ourselves, is this what the government now wants with all this other (?organization)? If President Carazo is a president who has had more access to the media and who has always been willing to talk, why does he have such poor advisers in journalistic affairs?

EL SALVADOR

COMPANY CONFIRMS RELEASE OF U.S. EXECUTIVE MCDONALD

PA081900 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1639 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--U.S. executive Dennis McDonald, 30, was also released last night together with his Ecuadorean companion Fausto Buchelli of the same age, a spokesman for the company for which they worked confirmed today to ACAN-EFE. Both were kidnaped on 21 September by the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC).

For the release of the two executives of the APIAR company, a branch of the U.S. firm Beckman Instruments, the PRTC demanded the worldwide publication of a proclamation against the government of then president Gen Carlos Humberto Romero, overthrown on 15 October. In addition to the publication the group requested a ransom of several million dollars.

Last night Buchelli said he knew nothing of McDonald because he had not seen him at all during his captivity, but an APIAR company spokesman confirmed his release.

BPR CHARGES POLICE KILLED ONE OF ITS MEMBERS

PA080440 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2342 GMT 7 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] this afternoon denounced what it described as the murder of one of its members, Jorge Edgardo Moran. The victim worked for the executive committee of the Rio Lempa hydro-electric project and had participated in a BPR demonstration yesterday.

The BPR claims that several policemen dressed in civilian clothes shot and killed him while he waited for a bus. Moran will be buried in Zacatecoluca, 56 km east of San Salvador. today.

According to a police report, the case appears in its records but indicates that an unidentified individual fired at Moran from ambush in the town of Soyapango. The victim was badly wounded and his wife took him to a Salvadoran clinic, where he subsequently died. Judicial authorities reported that he had been shot four times with 45-caliber bullets.

MONSIGNOR ROMERO RECEIVES DEATH THREATS

PA090415 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 8 Nov (AFP)--San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero has been threatened with death by leftist groups accusing him of serving the present government junta, the Catholic radio station YSAX announced here today.

Monsignor Romero was one of the harshest critics of the regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero. However, he has been strongly criticizing the Salvadoran left for not accepting a dialog with the new government.

MOTHERS OF PRISONERS, MISSING PERSONS GO ON HUNGER STRIKE

PA081248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0402 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Nov (AFP)--Sixteen women members of the Committee of Mothers of Prisoners and Missing Persons went on a hunger strike today in the halls of the Justice Ministry. They are demanding an explanation as to the whereabouts of their sons who have disappeared or were captured during the terms of the last two governments of Gen Armando Molina and Carlos Humberto Romero. The government junta appointed an investigative commission to hear the cases but the committee of the mothers rejected its appointment and demanded specific and immediate answers.

The striking mothers are currently in the halls of the Justice Ministry and there is another group at the San Salvador Cathedral making similar demands.

Recently liberated Economy Minister Manuel Hinds today stated the government is aware of the country's difficult economic situation, but it will adopt measures to meet the demands of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR]. Hinds said the demands will be met not because of BPR pressure but because they are included in the work plans of the present government which is willing to solve problems inherited from the previous regime.

In addition, the Salvadoran Government today announced it has suspended all future coffee exports in view of the decrease in international markets coffee prices. This measure was adopted in order to protect its economy.

In a news conference held today, the 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28] blamed the government junta and the cabinet for the massacres which occurred in San Salvador recently. The LP-28 charged that official reports distorted the facts particularly with regard to the 29 October massacre in which approximately 35 persons were killed, many of them LP-28 members.

The LP-28 also announced it will evacuate El Rosario Church on Sunday. The church was occupied 2 weeks ago. The LP-28 will celebrate a mass in memory of those who fell on 29 October before evacuating it. The LP-28 also denounced the Communist Party of El Salvador for saying there would be a rightist counter coup. It described this action as an opportunist maneuver aimed at showing the present junta as leftist or revolutionary.

GUATEMALA

NEW ANTISUBVERSION FRONT OPPOSED TO COMMUNISM

PA090133 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The anticommunist National Liberation Movement (MLN) today announced the creation of the Antisubversion Guatemalan Front [Frente Guatemalteco Contra la Subversion] to oppose the communists "without a country." [comunistas apatridas]. Deputy Leonel Sisniega Otero, a veteran of the 1954 insurrection which overthrew the leftist government of Jacobo Arbenz, said the objective of the new organization is "to restore peace in Guatemala."

Months ago, students and workers formed an "Antirepression National Front" which has been denouncing the arrest and disappearance of opposition politicians while promoting public demonstrations against the government.

Sisniega Otero said Guatemala does not need an antirepression front, but it needs a front against subversion. "We are prepared to deal the communists a hard blow. We licked them once and we will do it again. The Guatemalans do not want communism," Sisniega Otero said during a news conference held this afternoon by the MLN. He added that in many provinces in Guatemala there are thousands of men armed and willing to fight against the communist threat in this country.

HONDURAS

LOPEZ CADALSO: RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA WILL NOT BE SEVERED

PA090126 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2221 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Affairs Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso discarded the possibility of severing relations with Nicaragua.

Nevertheless, Perez Caldaso implied the possibility of withdrawing its acceptance of Nicaraguan Ambassador Ricardo Wheelock Roman.

'Differences Smoothed Over'

PA081819 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1539 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--According to Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso, as a result of this visit to Nicaragua on Wednesday, "the differences between our two countries have been smoothed over."

According to Perez Cadalso, "due to his inexperience, the Nicaraguan ambassador made several mistakes such as using a private vehicle and thus placing himself at the mercy of police demands at any given time, carrying a weapon without a permit, changing the embassy's location without notifying the Foreign Ministry and other minor mistakes."

The Honduran foreign minister said that only the intervention of a ranking Honduran Army officer prevented a bloody incident between the police and Nicaraguan representatives on Sunday.

The minister stressed everything was explained during his meeting with Nicaraguan counterpart Miguel D'Escoto.

"The Nicaraguan Government presented us with certain complaints," he said, "but we had many more in our files." According to Perez Cadalso, Honduras had not aired its complaints earlier because it was waiting for a meeting such as the one held in Managua and because it had chosen to preserve Honduran-Nicaraguan harmony.

He did not explain clearly whether Honduras will withdraw its approval of Wheelock as ambassador, since the latter has not yet presented his credentials. Perez Cadalso said "Wheelock was summoned on a certain date (?to present his credentials) but he did not show up. The Honduran Foreign Ministry did not receive an explanation on his absence until 3 days later."

The Honduran foreign minister added: "Perhaps the Nicaraguan ambassador still feels somewhat arrogant because he participated actively in his country's guerrilla movement, but the incidents he provoked might have led to a serious Honduran-Nicaraguan crisis. Fortunately, this was prevented."

The minister indicated in conclusion that the Nicaraguan planes, ships and vehicles still on Honduran territory were discussed in Managua, but the case of the two imprisoned Sandinist soldiers was not mentioned. Perez Cadalso also dismissed as groundless the charges the Honduran Air Force had violated Nicaraguan airspace.

On Military Attache Issue

PA090402 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2340 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government has not had a military attache in Nicaragua for 4 months, Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso confirmed here today.

The foreign minister spoke to newsmen who asked him to comment on statements by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge who accused the Honduran military attache of plotting against the Sandinist revolution.

"Ever since Honduras withdrew its ambassador in July following the Sandinist victory, and after our military attache was involved in incidents with the Managua police," Perez Cadalso said, "it has not had a military attache in Managua either."

The Honduran military attache in Managua was Navy Lt Col Erin O'Connor Bain. O'Connor, former culture, tourism and information minister, was withdrawn from Nicaragua after apparent friction with the police in that country.

AUTHORITIES ARREST NICARAGUAN CONSUL

PA081527 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1440 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The local newspaper LA TRIBUNA reported today that Oscar Omar Mazier, the Nicaragua consul in Danli, eastern Honduras, was arrested yesterday after arriving in Tegucigalpa by plane from Managua. According to the paper, the diplomat was arrested by Immigration and National Investigation Directorate agents, but the authorities did not explain their behavior to the newsmen who asked about Mazier.

According to LA TRIBUNA, the Nicaraguan consul had just been appointed by his country's Foreign Ministry and arrived from Managua on the same flight as Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso.

PDCH WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN 'ELECTORAL FRAUD'

PA082309 Tegucigalpa TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Nov 79 p 22 PA

[Text] The Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] will not participate even with independent candidates in the current electoral process because that would be tantamount "to endorsing a fraud prepared by the Zuniga clique of the National Party and the ruling military for the purpose of establishing a repressive government of national security."

PDCH National Executive Secretary Adan Palacios announced this, and added that if the fraud is not corrected "Zuniga and his followers will control the national constituent assembly and will institutionalize a president through a secondary election."

The PDCH leader stressed that this group is seeking to establish a regime that will halt all popular demonstrations, similar to the one headed by ousted Salvadoran President Carlos Humberto Romero, "who used a party to remain in power; this technique has been used for many years."

He added that in view of the current Central American situation, the young Honduran military officers should try to prevent an antidemocratic situation. If they do not prevent this, he noted, the people will have to decide what to do.

Palacios indicated that in view of the current political situation, the patriotic front of popular organizations must be strengthened because "we should seek the unity that will guarantee the democratization of Honduras."

He insisted that the broad front must serve as a platform to demand the needed rectifications. He stressed that the PDCH "will not give its political support to anyone because we do not want to endorse the already planned fraud."

NICARAGUA

AMBASSADOR TO HONDURAS REFUTES CHARGES

PA090345 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0330 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Ricardo Wheelock Roman, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, refuted here today official Honduran reports about incidents in which he was allegedly involved in that neighboring country, but emphasized his personal willingness to work for development of cordial relations between the two countries.

Wheelock was accused by Honduran authorities of traveling with armed men in his vehicle, of drunken driving, of keeping armed men in the embassy, of changing his name and of capriciously honoring requests by government officials.

The budding Nicaraguan diplomat showed newsmen his identification documents issued by the Honduran Foreign Ministry, his automobile's diplomatic license plate and his official passport. "With these documents, could I identify myself in any other manner to the Honduran military authorities?" he asked.

He said the "armed personnel" are merely the three other embassy officials and the driver. Wheelock said that on 4 November, when the most serious incident took place during the period 19 October-6 November, he was in the embassy residence with his wife, his son and the driver. On that day his automobile was stopped a few blocks from the embassy by a police car in which several plainclothesmen "unaccountably" were traveling. After a heated discussion he decided to continue to the embassy.

The Sandinist diplomat said that if Col Leonidas Torres of the Honduran Armed Forces Superior Council had not intervened, the incident would have led to a serious situation "because I was determined that they would enter the embassy only over our dead bodies."

Wheelock said the official vehicle, the residence and the embassy are covered by diplomatic immunity and the sovereignty of the represented nation. Therefore he was at all times determined to prevent any disrespect for this sovereignty.

In regard to the move of the embassy last Monday "for security reasons," he admitted that he had not informed the military authorities of that fact, but that he never actually changed his residence.

Wheelock said perhaps Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso had not been properly informed of the facts by the military authorities. Wheelock said that among the Honduran military authorities are "dark forces who deliberately promote these provocations against the Nicaraguan Government and people."

"I carried a submachinegun with me because I was never granted the proper protection requested, and as for the accusation that I was driving while drunk, this slander does not even merit a reply."

He had not presented his credentials because, according to Wheelock, he was in Managua on that occasion on the orders of his government. "The Honduran authorities had been duly notified of this."

Regarding his future, Wheelock said he would like to return to Tegucigalpa to serve, but he would go wherever the revolution sent him.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS OWNERSHIP OF PATROL BOATS IN HONDURAS

PA090241 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Defense Deputy Minister Jose Valdivia yesterday disclosed that the Defense Ministry had submitted a note to the Honduran Foreign Ministry with the necessary claims in relation to three (?Israeli-built) patrol vessels in Honduran territory since the flight of former Somoquist guardsmen who escaped to that neighboring country.

Valdivia said the Honduran Government has requested an official note from the revolutionary government to that effect. He noted that although the state has no documentation, there are official registration papers showing that the vessels are the property of Nicaragua.

PAPER WARNS AGAINST POSSIBLE ATTACK BY SOMOZIST GUARDSMEN

PA081922 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 3 Nov 79 pp 1, 8 PA

[Text] According to travelers coming from towns located near the Honduran border and to reports received by this paper from Honduran patriots, a large reunion of former members of the genocidal Somoquist guard is currently taking place.

According to the travelers more than 1,000 of these beasts are reportedly gathering in camps located near the Nicaraguan border. The son of the genocidal former dictator Somoza, himself, is allegedly directing preparations for an armed counterrevolutionary offensive.

We are sure that if these reports are true, the army, and if necessary, our entire people will at the right time know how to handle any adventurism launched by the ousted, evil and bloody forces of Somozism.

According to other reports from Honduras, rumors have been circulating in that country about a possible military counter coup aimed at establishing more directly in power a certain group of Honduran gorillas, which would support Somoza's plans more actively.

Several Honduran labor unions and political organizations have issued pronouncements regarding this, rejecting any fascist effort to repress our Honduran brothers or facilitate an attack on the Nicaraguan revolution.

Within this framework a group of Honduran unionists connected with progressive parties have told us that it is very easy to explain the filthy international campaign the imperialist news agencies and communications media connected with the large Latin American monopolies have been waging against Nicaragua. They are preparing justifications for attacking our country. The solidarity of all peoples and the firm determination to defend this revolution will foil any maneuver that endangers our path toward total independence and the freedom we have gained.

MEXICAN EMBASSY ANNOUNCES ARRIVAL OF AID

PA082239 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Nov 79 p 4 PA

[Text] We have received the following press release from the Mexican Embassy:

The Mexican Embassy is pleased to report that the Mexican Navy ships Usumacinta and Coahuila arrived yesterday in Corinto on their fourth and last trip to bring aid from the Mexican people and government to the Nicaraguan revolutionary government.

This fourth shipment includes 100 tons of electrical equipment for the Nicaraguan Energy Institute such as transformers, conductor lamps and special oil to enable it to operate efficiently. It also includes 400 tons of sorghum, 150 tons of beans and 150 tons of improved corn seed to be used for the so-called late harvest.

Thus the Mexican Government has fulfilled a fundamental part of its policy of backing and assisting the fraternal Nicaraguan people.

In addition, it is pleased to announce that Mexico is also meeting requests for technical assistance from various ministries and autonomous agencies of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction. So far, special teams of experts in the fields of oil, mining, metallurgy, finance, public economics, telecommunications and public administration have arrived in Nicaragua.

Very truly yours, Mexican Embassy. Managua, Nicaragua, 1 November 1979.

EDEN PASTORA INTERVIEWED ON SANDINIST UNITY

LD090851 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 6 Nov 79 p 7 LD

[Fernando Valenzuela interview in Lisbon with Nicaraguan Deputy Interior Minister Eden Pastora: "The Sandinist Movement Has Always Been United"--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Major Pastora, the foremost reason for this visit was the Sandinist front's participation in the Socialist International meeting. How do you assess the results of this meeting.

[Answer] We came to this meeting having been invited as observers, and also in order to thank the Socialist International because they helped us in time of war. They gave us moral support, and--why not say it?--they also helped us financially through Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, Costa Rican leader Carlos Ayala and other organizations which they support. Need and hunger work wonders, and one thing which these achieved was that we performed some conjuring and sorcery and transformed the dollars which they gave us into bullets and guns.

The national leadership instructed me to come to this meeting and thank them, and also to ask them to continue this solidarity with the Sandinist revolution.

We also took the opportunity to give them a historical account of the situation which we are experiencing, of what the Sandinist movement is and of what the Sandinist revolution is, and to ask them for this solidarity, because we know that the most sinister, pernicious and reactionary forces in the United States will not rest and will seek to stop or to boycott this revolutionary process which we are undergoing in Nicaragua. And we need the solidarity of all progressive organizations, all vanguard revolutions [as published] and thus of all honest people who wish to help us in this revolution.

[Question] Does the Sandinist movement's presence at this conference imply future entry into the Socialist International?

[Answer] We are Sandinists and will not cease to be so. Nicaragua's social and economic conditions are completely different from those in other countries, and we do not deem it necessary to abandon the Sandinist movement, which is the only thing which can resolve Nicaragua's problems.

[Question] MUNDO OBRERO has had the opportunity to speak in Madrid with the Nicaraguan communists--I am referring to the Socialist Party of Nicaragua--about the process of unifying the Sandinist movement and other currents which took part in the revolution and which are now taking part in the government--their unification in your Sandinist party. How do you view the process of political unification of these forces around the Sandinist National Liberation Front?

[Answer] Well, look...the Sandinist movement has always been united; it has never been split. And it is worthwhile explaining this, because people had the idea that it used to be split until recently. The Sandinist family has always been united, because there has never been a split in essentials--that is, in the ideological and political fields. The three currents have been completely united.

It was with respect to the military tactics to be followed that differences existed. For instance, the "popular prolonged war" ~~current~~ said that the war should be waged in the mountains and that the liberation army should be directed from there toward the cities in the long term. The proletarian current said that it was necessary first to organize a party and then to make the people aware and organize the army. The ~~insurrectionary~~ current, which was a product of the other two--a third current between them--said that it was necessary to incite the people to revolt, headed by their vanguard, and that the people, having revolted, should seize power and carry out the revolution from that position of power.

But we were in complete agreement in politics and ideology; it was necessary to carry out the revolution, effect radical changes in the government structure and the economic structure, help the underprivileged and exploited classes--such as our peasants and workers were for centuries--and carry out a real and radical Sandinist revolution. It so happens--because there were no splits in essentials--that the Sandinist family's unity proved possible...and came about...and it is a monolithic unity which nobody now questions; our organization's national leadership has displayed ability in war and now in peace and in government for being able to carry out a revolution.

Now...from the government we call upon all progressive forces and vanguard forces to carry out our revolution around the front. And we are proud to say that our revolution is the most popular in Latin America and that our popular and Sandinist revolution is the most humane revolution. We do not agree with hatred and revenge; we do agree with revolutionary justice. The common-law criminals who used to be in power are now in the prisons which they once constructed for us....They are having a taste of their own medicine...and what the front is doing with them is to investigate who was involved to a greater or lesser degree in the embezzlement of public funds, genocide and crime, and once the investigation is concluded, the common courts will try them, in accordance with Nicaragua's laws. That is how revolutionary justice will make itself felt. One of the great advantages which we have is that our people have faith in the leaders of this revolution and faith that revolutionary justice will be carried out.

Notes Importance of Foreign Support

PA090122 Paris AFP in Spanish 1900 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Rome, 8 Nov (AFP)--Nicaraguan Deputy Interior Minister Eden Pastora, who is on an official visit to Italy, said here today that the support of Europe, the Arab world and the socialist countries is vital to Nicaragua.

Pastora, better known as Commander Cero, charged that rightist forces are working in the United States against the democratic process in his country.

At a news conference Pastora said: "We want cordial relations with the United States but in that country are rightist forces, former allies of Somoza, who are working against us."

The deputy minister called for international solidarity with his country. He noted that the Nicaraguans cannot understand why the world mobilized after the 1972 earthquakes but now, following a civil war that caused in 50,000 deaths and destroyed the economy, we have not received in 100 days what was obtained in only 10 days in 1972.

Pastora recalled that his government has estimated that \$150 million are needed for reconstruction of his country but so far the Inter-American Development Bank has promised only \$97 million.

Referring to the Nicaraguan revolution, Pastora stated: "This is the most humane revolution in history. We have neither shot nor tortured anyone. Only Somoza's main collaborators are under arrest and they will be tried by the courts."

COMMANDER ORTEGA COMMENTS ON ARMY'S GRADUAL STRUCTURING

PA082122 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Nov 79 p 4 PA

[Excerpts] Humberto Ortega S. commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], and Chief of the General Staff Joaquin Cuadra announced at a news conference that the regular salary of EPS members has not yet been established.

According to Commander Ortega, although the salary of EPS members has not yet been established, they have been given some aid while maintaining the principle of saving as much as possible.

This aid has been given out on the basis of each EPS member's merits and responsibilities. The idea is to make the army the sector with the least expenses.

Most of the army's present budget has been used to finance infrastructure works and cultural and military training schools.

According to Ortega, one will not be able to talk about a fixed salary for EPS members for several months.

He added that efforts are being made to use most of the money to improve the EPS members' living conditions, food and clothing. A large part of the budget is also used to finance the heroes and martyrs program.

It is expected that the army's houses will be repaired and inhabited in another 2 months. Some 450 houses will be distributed on the basis of the soldiers' needs and merits.

Later, Commander Ortega said several smugglers had been captured, thus preventing the smuggling of powdered milk, coffee and 1 million cubic feet of wood into Honduras.

The smugglers have taken advantage of the heavy rains in the northern mountains and of the EPS patrols' difficulties in mobilizing.

In order to exercise vigilance along the borders, a special force is being organized which will guarantee control of criminal activities. This force will be large enough to maintain strict control over border areas.

Commander Ortega also said he had been on an exchange trip to Cuba during which he had sought to give moral support to the Nicaraguan athletes who recently participated in the intercontinental baseball cup.

He also discussed matters related to the two countries' armies with Cuban Army representatives.

Commander Ortega commented that firm progress has been made in purging the army. He expects that everything in the next few months will return to normal throughout the country.

According to him, some armed and uniformed elements who are not EPS members have misbehaved and engaged in undisciplined conduct. Some EPS members have also committed excesses and, disobeying the instructions given by the commander's office, have terrorized the people.

These individuals, he said, will be severely punished. Investigations will be conducted and firm measures will be adopted. It is difficult to stabilize the situation in just 3 months.

The most important EPS cadres are under control and it is expected that everything will come under control in a few more months. We already have cadres and organizations to undertake the tasks assigned by the government.

Ortega Saavedra later said he had noticed a childish radicalism among the ultraleftists and among other sectors that have not yet managed to identify themselves. People are mistakenly led to believe that all problems have now been resolved, and they are asking for wage increases and shorter work schedules.

I have noticed, he said, that some people are working irresponsibly and producing very little. We must talk less and do more in order to resolve the serious problems we inherited from Somozaism, he commented.

This, he went on, is a process in which we adults must sacrifice for the good of our children. The seizure of power does not by itself solve all problems.

ATC SECRETARY GENERAL ON COMPOSITION OF STATE COUNCIL

PA082002 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Nov 79 pp 1, 10 PA

[Text] Companero Edgardo Garcia, secretary general of the Rural Workers Association (ATC), said in a press conference: "The voice of the ATC, vanguard of the rural workers, must be heard regarding the establishment of the Council of State which must be composed solely of those organizations which represent the people's interests and which are willing to carry out the tasks of the revolution, cost what they may."

When the ATC participated in the United People's Movement (MPU) it was planned that a Council of State would be installed as soon as the dictatorship was overthrown. With the victory of our people, however, there have been changes in the structures of the organizations which participated in the struggle.

Companero Garcia added that perceptive organizations are justly indicating one cannot speak of the creation of the Council of State without first taking into consideration the path which the revolution is taking.

Therefore, he added, the ATC believes in order to safeguard the interests of the revolution, we will have to create a Council of State different from the one previously proposed. We need a Council of State which will watch over the interests of the revolution--the interests of the majority--and will work for the construction of a new Nicaragua.

"There are organizations with no support among the masses, organizations which express interests alien to them and have even hampered our revolution which has cost us so much blood and sacrifice. These organizations are now demanding a place in the future Council of State."

The companero ATC secretary said: "In making their demands, these groups argue that they participated in the struggle against the dictatorship. They did participate in the struggle but it was to safeguard their private interests. At the critical moment they betrayed the struggle, allying themselves with the imperialists and Somozism. That is why they never participated in the struggle toward its final results. Instead, the Sandinist National Liberation Front became the authentic vanguard of the people and outlined the political line which all Nicaraguans support."

"The Council of State cannot be an instrument at the service of the interests against which we have been fighting. We cannot permit the participation in the Council of State of groups which have systematically devoted themselves to sabotaging production, burning crops and ranches and harassing our forces. These groups ask the workers to struggle for wage increases at a time when they know perfectly well those increases would bankrupt the economy and all of us would pay the consequences," Companero Garcia added.

He also said the ATC reiterates its full support of the position of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction regarding the Council of State and the postponement of its establishment until 4 May 1980, National Dignity Day. He said it is aware of the urgent tasks for the consolidation of the process which are not going to be delayed due to the interests of those who have always opposed our revolution.

The ATC secretary issued a call to the rural workers to close ranks in the face of this new threat and to guard against these new maneuvers of the reactionary sectors.

SANDINIST CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION HOLDS RALLY

PA082311 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Nov 79 pp 1, 10 PA

[Text] A rally was held yesterday at the Heroes and Martyrs School of the Rene Schick neighborhood by the leaders of the Luis Alfonso Velasquez Flores Sandinist Children's Association. They are aware of the revolutionary process and of the attitude and awareness the children must acquire as future leaders of our Sandinist revolution. Hundreds of children from the Heroes and Martyrs School and the Jose Santos Mayorga School attended the rally.

Little Companero Oscar Chacon issued a call to the children--who were listening with great attention--to join the ranks of the Sandinist Children's Association [ANS] so that they will be good cadres of our revolution in the future.

Silvio Mangas spoke about the work of the ANS--to organize the children so that in their youth they will help develop the revolution "so the imperialists will not snatch away the freedom we have won with our blood."

Oneida Badilla said the dictatorship never cared about children; like their parents, they were also oppressed. She added: "In our country there were children dying from hunger. There were children who drank liquor, stole to eat and sniffed gasoline. Many girls had to sell their bodies to earn a few cents. Today, after we have struggled to be free, that situation has to end. The goal of the ANS is to work so the children will not have to suffer as they did during the dictatorship."

David Velasquez Flores said: "We are here today to tell you that the ANS is the only organization recognized by our vanguard, The Sandinist National Liberation Front, and directed by the 19 July Sandinist Youth." He asked the children not to be led by other organizations that will make them inactive.

He also spoke about Luis Alfonso Velasquez Flores, the hero and martyr of the Nicaraguan children, who was concerned about the social injustice in our country and who organized the Primary School Students Movement (MEP). He died because the dictatorship considered him an enemy.

"We should follow Luis Alfonso's example," little Companero David said.

FIRE DESTROYS NATIONALIZED GOLD MINE

PA080443 Paris AFP in Spanish 0312 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Nov (AFP)--One of the gold mines recently nationalized by the Sandinist government was destroyed today by a fire allegedly started by the mine's U.S. manager.

Armed forces chief Humberto Ortega said here that the manager of La Rosita mine, a North American whose name he did not reveal, is under arrest and is being investigated as the possible instigator of the fire which destroyed the mining installations located 350 km northeast of Managua.

The mine, together with four others exploited by U.S. and Canadian companies since the Somoza regime was installed 40 years ago, was nationalized last week by the government junta.

According to Commander Ortega the mine manager had sworn publicly that he would not allow the mine to function if it was nationalized. That is why he is the main suspect today.

The mine produces some 400 gold ingots monthly and, according to Ortega, the foreign concerns paid only an insignificant tax for exploiting them. The mines also had tax exemptions for their imports.

The Sandinist government nationalization decree also confiscated last month's gold output, which was taken to the Nicaraguan Central Bank.

BRIEFS

SUPERIOR LABOR COURT MEMBERS--The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will swear in the members of the Superior Labor Court tomorrow at 0900. The members in question are: Humberto Solis Vasquez, president of the court; and Luis Arguello Nicaragua, Gustavo Antonio Lopez A., Rodolfo Lacayo Silva and Rene Vallejos B., magistrates. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA]

A-10 PLANES IN GUANTANAMO TERMED 'U.S. PROVOCATION'

FL081524 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1511 GMT 8 Nov 79 FL

[Text] New U.S. provocation in the Caribbean--the Pentagon has sent six A-10 attack planes to the Guantanamo Naval Base, Cuban territory illegally occupied by the United States, to participate in war games being conducted there.

U.S. Department of Defense sources confirmed that the planes had been sent to Guantanamo yesterday and that the planes will support the army forces that are conducting war maneuvers with U.S. Marines.

Last October, 2,200 Marines conducted an amphibious landing operation ordered by U.S. President James Carter, a decision that has been described as provocative and repudiated by Caribbean countries and world public opinion. The United States at that time sent 10 A-4 fighter-bombers, an undetermined number of tanks and other war materiel to the Guantanamo base.

HAVANA NOTES U.S. CONFERENCE SUPPORT FOR END OF BLOCKADE

FL081145 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Participants in a conference on Cuba held in New York have urged the United States to end its policy of economic blockade against our country and to establish diplomatic relations. More than 500 representatives of U.S. social and religious organizations and prominent politicians, intellectuals and businessmen participated in the conference.

U.S. Congressman Ronald Dellums declared that the implementation of a realistic policy toward Cuba would respond to U.S. interests. At a meeting held after the conference, the congressman emphasized that Fidel Castro is the recognized leader of the nonaligned countries and that Cuba plays an important role in the struggle against the vestiges of colonialism in Third World countries.

U.S. GOVERNMENT, CIA LINKED TO BOLIVIAN COUP

FL081342 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Nov 79 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants "Political Information" program commentary]

[Excerpts] Bolivia has returned to a climate of terror and crime following the coup d'etat executed by military elements who overthrew President Walter Guevara Arze. A wave of repression similar to the one unleashed by the Chilean fascists is now taking place in the Bolivian nation where troops, tanks and planes are using machineguns to massacre the people.

Coup leader Col Alberto Natusch Busch has ordered the use of force to break up popular demonstrations opposing the military coup which obviously was carried out under instructions of the Yankees. So far, scores have been killed, wounded and arrested as a result of the repression and confrontations of unarmed people with the regime's armed forces which shoot without taking into consideration anything or anyone.

Evidently, the coup d'etat in Bolivia is designed to prevent the democratic process promoted by the Guevara Arze government and take the nation back to the sinister times of the Hugo Banzer tyranny.

Some observers believe that the military coup is related to aspirations of the fascist Chilean regime of preventing the Bolivian effort, accelerated by Guevara Arze, to get an outlet to the sea. On the other hand, it should not be doubted that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) may have been involved, as it almost always is, in the La Paz coup.

There are some elements indicating that the U.S. Government probably was not unaware of the coupist action by Bolivian militarymen who are described as among the most reactionary in that South American nation. Bolivia hosted the recent OAS General Assembly in which the Carter administration was criticized harshly for its policy of discrimination, protectionism and pressure against Latin American and Caribbean countries. Bolivia raised its voice at that assembly to demand an outlet to the sea and condemn the U.S. announcement that it would sell its tin reserves, an action that directly affected Bolivia because tin is its principal economic and export commodity.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance went to the OAS conference and it is symptomatic that he left ahead of schedule claiming that he was affected by the high altitude. Vance was practically the only one of the participants in the OAS Assembly to leave the Bolivian capital before the coup d'etat which took place just after the regional conference ended. The participating delegates had no time [to leave] and had to remain in a hotel for several hours while the army attacked the people in the streets and took over radio stations, the government palace and other institutions.

There is no indication that the coup in Bolivia--the 188th in the history of that country--resulted only from internal contradictions and the desire of the ultraright to control power. It also is logical to think that Washington, which historically has exercised strong control over Bolivia, was not unaware of the military coup just as it was not unaware in Chile, El Salvador or of the recent plot uncovered in Grenada.

It is doubtful that the high altitude illness of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was altogether disassociated with the events that already were being planned by the military when Vance went to the OAS conference in the Bolivian capital.

AALAPSO OFFICIAL HAILS PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE

FLO61118 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Nov 79 FL

[Excerpts] Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel, Irving Flores and Oscar Collazo held a fraternal meeting in Havana last night with representatives of the Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples Solidarity Organization--AALAPSO.

Luis Fernandez, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Uruguay, welcomed the Puerto Rican patriots. We Latin Americans, like the combatants of Africa and Asia, are fighting against the same enemy and we see in you the clearest example that we cannot and must not back down in the struggle for independence, Fernandez said.

The Congolese ambassador to Cuba and the representatives [to AALAPSO] of Vietnam, Syria, Argentina's Montoneros organization and Brazilian Communist Party also spoke at the meeting held at AALAPSO headquarters.

UN ENVOY URGES SUSPENSION OF RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

FLO81132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Cuba has urged the international community to suspend diplomatic, military, nuclear, economic and other types of relations with the racist regime of South Africa.

In a speech at the UN General Assembly plenum that is discussing the policy of apartheid, Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri urged support for all international (?sanctions) against the South African regime. He said that cooperation with South Africa is a hostile act against its native population and a challenge to the United Nations; therefore, the cooperation that the United States, France, Great Britain and West Germany are giving South Africa is unacceptable because it obstructs elimination of the regime.

Roa Kouri emphasized that the policy of apartheid, especially the so-called Bantustanization, repression of South African patriots and constant acts of aggression against neighboring independent countries, must be condemned. He said the Security Council must impose sanctions against South Africa.

He added that the recent report of a South African nuclear explosion marks a decisive step by the apartheid regime which threatens world peace and security and demands UN action. Responsibility, he said, falls on the countries that are developing nuclear cooperation with South Africa.

ROA KOURI HAILS UN CONFERENCE TO HELP KAMPUCHEA

FL061138 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Raul Roa Kouri, Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, has declared at that international forum that the conference to offer contributions to Kampuchea could be the first step to alleviate the fate of all the world's refugees. He added that it would set an example if the same countries that responded to the appeal for Kampuchea were to extend a generous hand to the millions of Palestinians, South Africans, Namibians and people of Zimbabwe who have been stripped of their land and deprived of their homeland since many years ago.

Roa Kouri, on behalf of the Cuban Government, congratulated Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for his initiative in convening the conference. He noted that international assistance must, above all, be aimed at contributing to the reconstruction of the country and creating the conditions to begin a self-sustained development.

SECOND GROUP OF TEACHERS LEAVES FOR NICARAGUA

FL081237 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 79 FL

[Text] A second group of the Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino contingent of internationalist teachers who will work in Nicaragua has left for that fraternal country. The group consisting of 100 teachers joins a similar number of teachers who have been in Nicaragua since Monday. All are part of a total of 1,000 teachers who underwent a selection process from a large number of teachers who responded to the call of the revolution at all the provinces and Isle of Youth special municipality.

The first group already in Nicaragua has been assigned to communities and rural areas of Esteli Department where they will work to eliminate the illiteracy and backwardness left by decades of Somoza tyrannies.

Nicaraguan Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman recently said the assistance of Cuban teachers is fundamental for the educational revolution undertaken by Nicaragua which currently has a shortage of more than 3,000 teachers.

CASTRO BROTHERS ATTEND SOVIET EMBASSY RECEPTION

FL081221 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, attended the reception hosted by USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov to mark the 62d anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, also attended the reception along with other members of the party Politburo, Secretariat, Central Committee, Council of Ministers and other guests.

BRIEFS

CASTRO AS DELEGATE TO UPEC--Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has been elected delegate to the fourth congress of the Union of Cuban Journalists [UPEC] at a general assembly meeting held by Holguin journalists. PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero and Miguel Cano Blanco, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Holguin Province, also were elected delegates to the event which will be held in Havana next December. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 22 Oct 79 FL]

MPSP TO CYPRUS FORUM--The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has announced that Rafael O. Pedraza and Dennys Guzman will make up the Cuban delegation that will participate in the International Conference of Solidarity With Cyprus to be held in Nicosia beginning tomorrow and lasting until Saturday. The MPSP also released a message of greetings to the preparatory committee for the Forum for Peace and Disarmament to be held in Tokyo, Japan. The message expresses the greatest wishes for success of the work at the forum and reaffirms Cuba's support of actions for world disarmament and peace. It also condemns the dangerous warmongering blackmail which threatens the existence of mankind with mass destruction weapons. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 Nov 79 FL]

PANAMANIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, attended the reception given by Panamanian Ambassador to Cuba Miguel Angel Picard Ami on the occasion of Panama's 76th independence anniversary. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 79 FL]

LAES FERTILIZER ENTERPRISE--The creation of a multinational fertilizer enterprise of the Latin American Economic System--LAES--will take place in Havana during the fourth ordinary meeting of the LAES fertilizer action committee that will be held at the Palace of Conventions from 13 to 16 November. The primary objective of this enterprise will be to lower the cost of Latin American production in a joint action that will unite the region to confront negotiations at the world fertilizer market where price fluctuations are taking place. Creation of LAES's multinational fertilizer enterprise also will help to save foreign exchange and guarantee a regular supply of this vital product for the agriculture-livestock sector. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1246 GMT 7 Nov 79 FL]

MEDICAL AID TO JAMAICA--Kingston--Cuba will be training nurse specialists in anesthesiology for Jamaica as part of the aid it has been providing in the field of public health. This week Jamaican Vice Public Health Minister Winston Davidson announced that at least five Jamaican women will be given scholarships in anesthesiology to Cuba. Cuba has sent various medical brigades to Jamaica, which today has more than 40 doctors and a few specialists in anesthesiology in various hospitals, including those in Kingston, Savanna la Mar, Montego Bay and Falmouth. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 2 Nov 79 FL]

ENVOY TO LIBERIA--The Council of State has appointed Alfonso Herrera Perdomo ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Government of the Republic of Liberia with residence in Sierra Leone where he holds the same position. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Nov 79 FL]

NEW GRENADIAN AMBASSADOR--Haydee Santamaria, member of the Party Central Committee and of the Council of State and president of the House of the Americas, has received at this cultural institution Grenadian Ambassador-designate and writer (Richard Jackson). Among other matters, they discussed the cultural work of the House of the Americas over its 20 years of activities, culture in Grenada and current conditions of the arts and literature in our America. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Nov 79 FL]

GDR SPACE RESEARCH PROTOCOL--Cuba and the GDR today signed a cooperation protocol on space research and its use for peaceful purposes. The document was signed in Berlin by Dr Jose Altshuler, vice president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, and Dr Claus Grote, secretary general of the GDR Academy of Sciences. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Nov 79 FL]

GDR SCIENCE COOPERATION PROTOCOL--The GDR Ministry of Science and Technology and the Academy of Sciences of CUBA [ACC] have signed a cooperation protocol for next year. The protocol was signed at ACC headquarters in Havana. The document, which is based on the 26 February 1974 intergovernmental agreement between the two nations, regulates cooperation activities at the ACC's institutions of fundamental research in tropical agriculture and experimental chemistry and biology. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Nov 79 FL]

ALBANIAN TRADE PROTOCOL--A trade protocol between Cuba and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has been signed in Tirana, the capital. The protocol regulates trade between the two countries in 1980 and calls for the supply of sugar by Cuba. For its part, Albania will supply preserves, electrical cables and consumer goods. The protocol was signed by the Cuban and Albanian deputy ministers of foreign trade, Jose de la Fuente and Marko Xega, respectively. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Nov 79 FL]

CZECHOSLAVAK EXPORT AGREEMENT--An agreement to export to Cuba textile industries, laminated and electronic materials, and precision-welded tubes has been signed in Prague by representatives of CUBAMETALES [Cuban Enterprise for the Import of Metals] and FERROMET, the latter from Czechoslovakia. The report adds that the agreement calls for supplies valued at close to 5.5 million rubles, including equipment for communications and for other sectors. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2013 GMT 6 Nov 79 FL]

CANADIAN TRADE DELEGATION--A delegation of the Canadian Association for Latin America arrived in Havana today. This institution was created for the promotion of trade and investments in Latin America and the Caribbean. The delegation, hosted by the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, is headed by Mr (Henry F. Gautrin), president of the executive board, and Mr (K. O'Filley), executive director. The delegation is made up of more than 20 representatives of Canadian private firms, members of the association, representatives of the Industry and Commerce Ministry and the Corporation for the Development of exports. The program of activities in Cuba includes talks with various Cuban institutions and enterprises as well as visits to installations and places of interest. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1925 GMT 5 Nov 79]

WEST EUROPEAN BRIGADE--The Jose Marti International Brigade that is visiting our country arrived in Santiago de Cuba on Tuesday where they will visit historic and tourist centers and social and economic projects built by the revolution. The brigade members come from Western European countries and are members of Cuban friendship associations in their respective nations. The objective of their visit here is to witness the Cuban reality. For approximately 1 month the members of the brigade have worked in building homes and harvesting citrus in the Havana provinces [Havana City and Havana]. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Oct 79 FL]

BULGARIAN LEADER IN HOLGUIN--Col Gen Slavcho Trunski, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, has visited several locations in Holguin Province accompanied by provincial party leaders. Some of the places visited by the Bulgarian delegation were the 26 July martyrs agricultural implements factory, the 60th October Revolution anniversary harvester manufacturing plant and the Calixto Garcia Stadium. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1922 GMT 8 Nov 79 FL]

MINREX DIRECTOR DIES--Yesterday Comrade Jose Luis Perez, deputy director of international organizations at the Foreign Ministry [MINREX], died. Since his youth Jose Luis Perez was prominent in the revolutionary struggles. After the triumph of the revolution he held the position of PRENSA LATINA correspondent in Prague and Cuban ambassador to Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Up to his death he was also Cuban representative on the disarmament board. He was a member of the PCC and he had been awarded the "20th anniversary" medal. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Oct 79 FL]

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY MEETING--Luis Martell Rosas, secretary general of the Union of Sugar Industry Workers, moments ago made the closing remarks at the first national occupational safety and health meeting of that important branch of our economy. The meeting, which lasted 2 days, was held at the Lazaro Pena Labor School in Havana with the participation of officials from throughout the country responsible for occupational safety and health. Various topics concerning the safety of workers were discussed at the meeting in keeping with the concern over the increase of fatal accidents in the sugar industry where 34 persons have been killed so far this year. The top sugar workers union leader said the meeting represented an awakening of collective awareness of problems that affect the safety of sugar industry workers which this year have had more than 2,600 serious accidents. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Nov 79 FL]

CARICOM FINANCE MINISTERS MEET IN ANTIGUA

FL082131 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 8 Nov 79 FL

[Text] CARICOM finance ministers are meeting in Antigua today for the first time in 3 years. Jamaica's minister of finance, Mr Eric Bell, was among the speakers at this morning's opening ceremony. Most of the speeches emphasize the importance of the finance ministers' meeting together in light of the difficulties facing the region at this time.

And CARICOM Secretary General (Curley King) outlined some of the major problem areas. He noted that although the most visible aspects of the region's difficulties was the reduction in regional trade, the real source of the problem was financial. He said the Caribbean should look to the financial ministers' meeting to point the way to a solution.

The finance ministers agreed that there was an urgent need for a consensus on how to tackle the economic difficulties and recommended that the CARICOM heads of government meet to provide additional leadership.

BAHAMAS

MOXEY TO JOIN 'NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT'

FL081715 Nassau TRIBUNE in English 5 Nov 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Mr Edmund Moxey resigned from the Bahamian Democratic Party-Free National Movement [BDP-FNM] coalition this morning in order to direct his energies into a new political movement. The new political movement has no name as yet and is under the guidance of a five-man steering committee of which Mr Moxey is a member. He said that the other members will make themselves known in due course and that the party was formed because of "a political vacuum" that had emerged over the last few weeks.

Over the weekend Mr Moxey was seen at the Pilot House Club with several well known Bahamians. It was reported that among the group were: Dr Elwood Donaldson, Mr Oscar Johnson, Mr Carlton Francis, Mr Arlington Butler, Mr Wesley Campbell and Mr Peter Galanos.

BARBADOS

MANUFACTURERS COMPLAIN OF CARICOM TRADE DEFICIT

FL082112 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 8 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Manufacturers in Barbados have been complaining about trade relationships between their country and its CARICOM partners, Jamaica and Guyana. Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Barbados Manufacturers Association, the organization's outgoing President Basil Forbes said the sector continued to be threatened by the serious imbalance in trade with these two countries. He also gave figures for the 1978-79 year to support his argument.

According to Mr Forbes, Barbados imported \$46 million (U.S.) worth of goods from the CARICOM region last year while exports took a total of 24.5 million dollars. This, he said, made it clear that Barbados was buying a lot more than it sold. Mr Forbes emphasized that positive action had to be taken by government to remedy the situation [words indistinct] which he said there could be crowds of restless and angry unemployed people on the streets of Barbados come 1980.

Meanwhile, the Government of Barbados has named a team of specialists from various sectors to help direct the policies of the newly established export promotion corporation. It includes outgoing president of the manufacturers association, Mr Basil Forbes, the general secretary of the Barbados Workers Union, Mr Frank Walcott, and Central Bank Governor (Courtney Blackwell). The board will be chaired by Mr (Duncan Tourney), marketing director of a big commercial enterprise. The corporation will advise on all matters relating to the country's export trade. It will also have responsibility for implementing measures necessary for the stimulation of export trade and provide research and training facilities in this area. In addition, it has been mandated to establish or expand independent bodies to engage in export activities and to provide financial aid to these agencies where necessary.

JAMAICA

CUBAN JUSTICE MINISTER ARRIVES TO ATTEND CONFERENCE

FL081556 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 8 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Kingston--Cuban Minister of Justice Armando Torres Santrayll has arrived in Kingston to participate in the American Association of Jurists fourth conference which will be held in the capital beginning on Saturday. The Cuban minister was received yesterday at Norman Manley Airport by his Jamaican counterpart, Carl Rattray, (Richard Small), former president of the local affiliate of the American Association of Jurists, and other officials. The conference will meet through Monday. Delegations from Canada, Guatemala and Chile are already in Kingston to participate in the conference.

SEAGA CALLS FOR POLICE COMMISSION TO RESIGN

FL081505 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Nov 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Opposition leader Mr Edward Seaga said yesterday he has written the five members of the Police Service Commission [PSC] asking them to resign to make way for the appointment of persons mutually agreeable to the government and the opposition.

In a news release, Mr Seaga said that when the present members of the commission were being appointed in February 1977 he advised the prime minister that he objected to three of the five, namely Dr Eric Anderson, chairman; Mr Douglas Fletcher; and Mr Edwin Wint.

Objection was on the ground that they were old members of the Police Service Commission which the opposition felt had discredited itself.

The fact that they were re-appointed meant that they were in effect selected by the prime minister and made a farce of the constitutional provision for meaningful consultation.

As far as the other two commission members are concerned, Mr Seaga said he has since learned that one is a political activist and the other a committed party supporter. These two are Mr Clayton Morgan and Mrs Rose Thomas.

Mr Seaga said that inasmuch as the five members were free to reject his request for their resignation, "I advise from now that I propose to oppose any re-nomination of these members when the term expires in three months as vehemently as I oppose the system by which these appointments are in effect made unilaterally by the prime minister."

The opposition wants the membership of the Police Service Commission to be agreed by both government and opposition or, failing that, selected by the governor general as now happens with the recently established Electoral Advisory Committee.

MANLEY CLARIFIES STATEMENT ON NEWSPRINT IMPORTS

FI071535 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Nov 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley admitted being in error yesterday and apologised over statements he made in New York about the importation of newsprint.

In affirming a commitment to press freedom, Mr Manley had told a news conference that newsprint was the only exception to government's policy on import control.

Reacting to a CANA [CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY] report on Mr Manley's statement, the GLEANER Managing Director Mr Oliver Clarke sent a letter to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce on Thursday expressing "pleasant surprise" and seeking confirmation that newsprint was indeed free from control.

The prime minister yesterday issued a statement on the matter in the following terms:

"A news item in today's issue of the DAILY GLEANER refers to comments made by me about freedom of the press during a news conference in New York on Wednesday of this week. The article reports accurately what I said. I am issuing this statement to ensure that there is no misunderstanding concerning the government policy with respect to the importation of newsprint into Jamaica. A copy of this statement will be forwarded to the various journalists and news organizations who participated in the news conference.

"Some time ago the government proposed to import newsprint through the state trading corporation, a government organization which handles substantial areas of the nation's import business. The GLEANER Company questioned this decision and suggested to the government that the direct control of the importation of newsprint through a state organization could be seen to pose a potential threat to the freedom of the press. They requested that newsprint be left subject to direct importation by the newspaper organization. The government considered the matter and decided to accede to the GLEANER's request on the ground that it wished to make it absolutely clear that it was committed to freedom of the press and did not wish any official action to create a contrary impression.

I was under the impression that newsprint was then put in a special category not requiring licensing before receiving the foreign exchange for imports of newsprint from time to time. I was wrong in that impression and I apologise for the mistake. I wish to state briefly the present position.

"Newspaper organizations make their applications for licences for the importation of newsprint like any other organization. The Minister of Industry and Commerce, under whose portfolio import-licensing falls, advises me that the instructions he gave with special reference to newsprint were and are as follows:

"Licences are to be dealt with expeditiously to ensure that there are adequate supplies of newsprint at all times. The minister of industry and commerce confirms that licences have been given generous consideration. This is consistent with the fact that the GLEANER Company has been able to expand its operations recently and is, I am informed, in possession of sufficient supplies to last for a reasonable time into the future."

GOVERNMENT LOSES SECOND CABINET MINISTER IN 10 DAYS

PA032001 Paris AFP in Spanish 1636 GMT 3 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Georgetown, 3 Nov (AFP)--Prime Minister Forbes Burnham's Peoples National Congress has lost two cabinet ministers in the last 10 days, it was reported here today.

Education Minister Vincent Teekah, a 38-year-old Indian, was assassinated on Wednesday last week, and Regional Minister Leonard Durant, a 66-year-old African, died from natural causes this week. Durant was in charge of Guyana's northwest region which borders on Venezuela.

The two ministers joined the ruling party after breaking with the pro-Soviet Peoples Progressive Party of former Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan.

BURNHAM TAKES OVER EDUCATION MINISTRY. CULTURAL AFFAIRS

FLO81500 Georgetown Guyana CHRONICLE in English 1 Nov 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Prime Minister CDE. Forbes Burnham will act as minister of education, social development and culture consequent on the death of CDE. Vincent Teekah. He will be responsible for nursery, primary, secondary, tertiary and university education until further notice.

CDE. Burnham also assumes responsibility for cultural affairs and the national trust, which includes the National History and Arts Council, the National Cultural Centre, the Burrowes School of Arts and the Guyana School of Dance. The prime minister will also be responsible for the Guyana Museum and the zoo.

CDE. Burnham was minister of education during the PPP [People's Progressive Party] regime of 1953.

JAGAN ASKS EEC AID FOR PPP'S NEWSPAPER

FLO71850 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 5 Nov 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Nov. 4 (CANA)--Guyana's opposition leader Dr. Cheddi Jagan has written the commission on human rights of the European Economic Community (EEC) complaining over difficulties his People's Progressive Party (PPP) MIRROR newspaper is having to obtain supplies of newsprint.

A party announcement today said Jagan told the commission that large stocks of newsprint were in the country but the government, which was the sole importer, was refusing to sell any to the MIRROR.

He added that the government was also refusing to permit the importation of a gift of five tons of newsprint from the Caribbean Publishing and Broadcasting Association (CPBA).

"If nothing else, it is this refusal which makes abundantly clear that the government is acting from sheer vindictiveness, spite and fear--fear of exposure of its inadequacies if the MIRROR began to publish normally again, Jagan told the EEC body. Jagan called on the commission to bring its "considerable influence" to bear as to enable the MIRROR to secure supplies of newsprint immediately so it could publish normally. The announcement, published in today's issue of the MIRROR added that Jagan also raised with the commission allegations of rigged elections in Guyana. The report said he drew the commission's attention to discussion on human rights which had been part of the negotiations for a successor [to the] Lome convention between the EEC and 57 countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP group), including Guyana.

MEXICO

GOVERNMENT SAYS SHAH OF IRAN CAN RETURN 'ANYTIME'

PA070309 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0201 GMT 7 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Nov (EFE)--The Mexican Foreign Secretariat announced today that the former shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, who is currently in a New York hospital, may return to Mexico whenever he wants. The foreign Secretariat reported that the shah has a tourist visa allowing him to remain in Mexico until 10 December, noting that his permit may be extended.

The shah lived in Cuernavaca for approximately 4 months and left for New York in October to undergo medical treatment.

The Iranian Embassy in Mexico, through its official spokesman Manouchehr Kazemi, said the new Islamic government had not conducted any negotiations with the Mexican Government to extradite the defeated ruler. Kazemi added that since no extradition request had been attempted during the shah's stay in Mexico, it is not too likely that it will be attempted in the future.

Gustavo Iruegas, official spokesman of the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, reported that his government never had any problems with the Iranian Government during the shah's stay in Mexico.

PARAGUAY

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION REFUTES COUNTRY'S STAND AT OAS

PY082020 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 8 Nov 79 p 2 PY

[Text] "To govern with an uninterrupted state of siege for decades is completely abnormal and irregular. Is the state of siege an exception or not? Logic tells us that it should be, that it is a measure to resort to in exceptional circumstances. The seriousness of this aberration increases when one considers that the government believes that if a state of siege is in force, it implies the annulment of all other guarantees." This is contained in a note in which the Paraguayan Human Rights Commission refutes the position taken by the Paraguayan Government at the recent OAS Assembly.

The note states that "the foreign minister's document asserts that Paraguay lives in a true state of rights and lawfulness. To distinguish truth from lies we ask: Do independent courts exist? Is habeas corpus respected? Have torturers, who have been publicly denounced been brought to trial? Is there free access to high posts?"

The note adds: "Another foreign minister's document contends that at present there is not a single prisoner charged under Laws 209 or 294. Such a statement in an official document from our Foreign Ministry fills us with amazement and indignation. One only has to read the newspapers to deny such audacity. There are certain lies, which by the solemn manner in which they are pronounced, are on the verge of irresponsibility."

It finally adds that "the Foreign Ministry's official note refers to our commission in an insulting manner, in a tone which does not praise it or give it respectability." The commission's note is signed by Carmen de Lara Castro.